## Approved For Release (000000) (1) CIA ROP82-00457R003100440007-6 CLASSIFICATION 25X1 REPORT NO. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION REPORT CD NO. DATE DISTR. 23 August 1949 COUNTRY China NO. OF PAGES Failure of Sinkiang Mongols to Participate SUBJECT in Prince Te's Autonomy Movement NO. OF ENCLS. PLACE RETAIN OR DESTROY 25XACQUIRED 3 copies To Libi SUPPLEMENT\_TO 25XDATE OF IN 25X1 REPORT NO. THE EDGENISITY CONTAINS REFORMATION APPRICTING THE MATIONAL DETERMENT OF THE GENERO STATES SHIVING THE REALING OF THE ESPICIARY ACT SO U.S.C., OF AND D.Z. AS ASSECTED, ITS TRANSMISSION OF THE REFURIDANCY OF THE OFFICE THE HIGH PARKETS AND UNASHINGTED PROSECULATION OF THE STATES HE REPECTATION OF THE FOREIGN PROSECULATION OF THE FOREIGN PROSECULATION OF THE FOREIGN PROSECULATION. THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 25X1 On 20 July 1949 CHIAO Chia-fu\*, a woman Longol leader from one of the Torgut banners in Sinkiang Province, met Prince Te in Lanchou and told him 25X1 that the representatives of the Sinkiang leagues and banners were not in a position to send delegates to the assembly of hongels scheduled to be held at Tingyuanying (105-36, 38-48) on 30 July 1949. The reasons given were as follows: a. Most Sinkiang tribes now favor the Soviet-supported Ili government, which has made rapid progress under the influence of the USSR and as a result of CHANG Chih-chung's hands-off policy, which stemmed from his fear of incidents with the Ili group which might have caused him to lose prestige with the Central Government. b. The Sinkiang leagues and banners have been broken up. Those in the northern part of Sinkiang Province are under the influence of the Mongolian People's Republic (mPR) as the result of years of propaganda from that area. All mongol schools in northern Sinkiang Province use LPR textbooks, and in mid-August 1949 thirty Mongol youths from this region were to go to the LPR for further study. The Sinkiang Provincial officials have been either too indolent or too timid to interfere with this spread of MPR influence. c. Prince Te is estensibly still cooperating with the Nationalist Government, which the Sinkiang tribes resent because of its failure in Sinking Province. They see no protection for themselves in the 80,000 Nationalist troops scattered over Sinking Province in small groups 100 to 150 miles apart. d. Although Masud Sabri and Aisabek organized a delegation to congratulate MA Pu-fang on his recent appointment as successor to CHANG Chih-chung as Director of the Northwest Military and Political Headquarters, the weakness of their position is evidenced by the fact that Burhan, Governor of Sinkiang Province, sent a wire to CHIAO Chia-fu urging her not to go with the delegation even if she were invited to do so. Masud

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Sabri and Aisabek are planning to go into exile in India as a last

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